AMENDMENTS TO THE CLAIMS

This listing of claims will replace all prior versions and listings of claims in the application:

LISTING OF CLAIMS

1. (Currently Amended): A progressive power lens that is structured by two refracting surfaces of an object-side refracting surface and an eyeball-side refracting surface, comprising: a distance portion mainly for viewing objects in a distance range; a near portion mainly for viewing objects in a close range; and an intermediate portion mainly for viewing objects in an intermediate range in which a successive change is observed for power from the distance portion to the near portion, and a distance reference point is set to the distance portion and a near reference point is set to the near portion, characterized in that when the lens is presumably a reference spherical surface in its entirety that is defined by an average curvature of the eyeball-side refracting surface in a vicinity of the distance reference point, the eyeball-side refracting surface in a vicinity of the near reference point is located closer to an eyeball side than the reference spherical surface in a vicinity of the near reference point,

wherein the eyeball-side refracting surface is a progressive surface.

2. (Currently Amended): A progressive power lens structured by two refracting surfaces of an object-side refracting surface and an eyeball-side refracting surface, comprising: a distance portion mainly for viewing objects in a distance range; a near portion mainly for viewing objects in a close range; and an intermediate portion mainly for viewing objects in an intermediate range in which a successive change is observed for power from the distance portion to the near portion,

and a distance reference point is set to the distance portion and a near reference point is set to the near portion, characterized in that a curvature along an intersection line defined by the eyeball-side refracting surface and a surface of section being vertical to the eyeball-side refracting surface and passing both the distance reference point and the near reference point shows an increase in a portion entirely covering the distance reference point and the near reference point, or a portion partially covering the same,

wherein the eyeball-side refracting surface is a progressive surface.

3. (Currently Amended): A progressive power lens structured by two refracting surfaces of an object-side refracting surface and an eyeball-side refracting surface, comprising: a distance portion mainly for viewing objects in a distance range; a near portion mainly for viewing objects in a close range; and an intermediate portion mainly for viewing objects in an intermediate range in which a successive change is observed for power from the distance portion to the near portion, and a distance reference point is set to the distance portion and a near reference point is set to the near portion, characterized in that when the lens has presumably a reference spherical surface in its entirety that is defined by an average curvature of the eyeball-side refracting surface in the vicinity of the distance reference point, an absolute value of a vertical component of a normal vector of the eyeball-side refracting surface at the near reference point is larger than an absolute value of a vertical component of a normal vector of the reference spherical surface at the near reference point,

wherein the eyeball-side refracting surface is a progressive surface.

4. (Currently Amended): A~~The~~ progressive power lens that is structured by two refracting surfaces of an object-side refracting surface and an eyeball-side refracting surface, comprising: a distance portion mainly for viewing objects in a distance range; a near portion mainly for viewing objects in a close range; and an intermediate portion mainly for viewing objects in an intermediate range in which a successive change is observed for power from the distance portion to the near portion, and a distance reference point is set to the distance portion and a near reference point is set to the near portion, characterized in that when the lens is presumably a reference spherical surface in its entirety that is defined by an average curvature of the eyeball-side refracting surface in a vicinity of the distance reference point, the eyeball-side refracting surface in a vicinity of the near reference point is located closer to an eyeball side than the reference spherical surface in a vicinity of the near reference point~~according to any one of claims 1 to 3~~, characterized in that in a pair of right and left lenses, the eyeball-side refracting surface has the same shape even if the power and addition power vary between right and left distance portions.

5. (Currently Amended): The progressive power lens according to any one of claims 1, 2 and 3, wherein the eyeball-side refracting surface is a spherical surface, a toroidal surface, or an aspherical surface symmetric to a rotation axis~~, or a progressive surface is deformed in lens shape without changing a thickness~~.

6. (Previously Presented): The progressive power lens according to any one of claims 1, 2 and 3, wherein the object-side refracting surface is a spherical surface, an aspherical surface symmetrical to a rotation axis, or a progressive surface is deformed in lens shape without changing a thickness.

7. (Currently Amended): A lens, comprising:

an eye side refracting surface;

an object side refracting surface; and

a lens portion between the eye side refracting surface and object side refracting surface, wherein the lens portion comprises:

a distance viewing portion

a near viewing portion, and

an intermediate viewing portion between the distance viewing portion and near viewing portion,

wherein the eye side refracting surface corresponding to the near portion lies inside a substantially spherical reference surface lying equidistant from an eye and the eye side refracting surface of the distance portion is substantially aligned with said substantially spherical reference surface,

wherein the eye-side refracting surface is a progressive surface.

8. (Previously Presented): The progressive power lens according to claim 7, wherein a substantially spherical curvature of the distance viewing portion and the near viewing portion is substantially the same as the substantially spherical reference surface and where a curvature of the intermediate portion is greater than a curvature of the substantially spherical reference surface.

9. (Previously Presented): The progressive power lens according to claim 7, wherein the intermediate viewing portion between the distant viewing portion and the near viewing portion has a refractive power varying between a refractive power of the distant viewing portion and the near viewing portion so as to provide a smooth refractive power transition between the distant viewing portion and the near viewing portion.

10. (Canceled).

11. (New): The progressive power lens according to claim 1, wherein the progressive surface is deformed in lens shape without changing a thickness of the lens.

12. (New): The progressive power lens according to claim 2, wherein the progressive surface is deformed in lens shape without changing a thickness of the lens.

13. (New): The progressive power lens according to claim 3, wherein the progressive surface is deformed in lens shape without changing a thickness of the lens.

14. (New): The lens according to claim 7, wherein the progressive surface is deformed in lens shape without changing a thickness of the lens.

15. (new): A progressive power lens structured by two refracting surfaces of an object-side refracting surface and an eyeball-side refracting surface, comprising: a distance portion mainly for viewing objects in a distance range; a near portion mainly for viewing objects in a close range; and an intermediate portion mainly for viewing objects in an intermediate range in which a successive change is observed for power from the distance portion to the near portion, and a distance reference point is set to the distance portion and a near reference point is set to the near portion, characterized in that a curvature along an intersection line defined by the eyeball-side refracting surface and a surface of section being vertical to the eyeball-side refracting surface and passing both the distance reference point and the near reference point shows an increase in a portion entirely covering the distance reference point and the near reference point, or a portion partially covering the same, characterized in that in a pair of right and left lenses, the eyeball-side refracting surface has the same shape even if the power and addition power vary between right and left distance portions.

16. (new): A progressive power lens structured by two refracting surfaces of an object-side refracting surface and an eyeball-side refracting surface, comprising: a distance portion

mainly for viewing objects in a distance range; a near portion mainly for viewing objects in a close range; and an intermediate portion mainly for viewing objects in an intermediate range in which a successive change is observed for power from the distance portion to the near portion, and a distance reference point is set to the distance portion and a near reference point is set to the near portion, characterized in that when the lens has presumably a reference spherical surface in its entirety that is defined by an average curvature of the eyeball-side refracting surface in the vicinity of the distance reference point, an absolute value of a vertical component of a normal vector of the eyeball-side refracting surface at the near reference point is larger than an absolute value of a vertical component of a normal vector of the reference spherical surface at the near reference point, characterized in that in a pair of right and left lenses, the eyeball-side refracting surface has the same shape even if the power and addition power vary between right and left distance portions.